

TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SUNDAY, JULY 31, 1898

NUMBER 143

# GERMAN'S GRAND OLD MAN GOES TO HIS FINAL REST

Prince Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor, Summoned  
By the Dread Messenger.

DEATH OF THE FAMOUS STATESMAN  
COMES AS A SURPRISE TO ALL EUROPE

Was Due to Chronic Disease, Which Caused Him Great Pain  
--His Iron Fortitude.

Berlin, July 30.—Prince Bismarck died shortly before 11 o'clock tonight. Details of the death of Prince Bismarck are obtained with difficulty, because of the laxness of the hour, by the isolation of the castle and the strenuous endeavors of the attendants of the family to prevent publicity being given to what they consider private details.

The death of the ex-chancellor comes as a surprise to all Europe. Despite the family's denials, there was an unrecurrent of apprehension when the sinking of the prince was first announced, inspired more by what the family left unthought than by any information given. But when the daily bulletins chronicled improvement in the prince's condition, detailed his extensive bills of fare and his devotion to his pipe, the public accepted Dr. Schweinitzer's assertion that there was no reason why Bismarck should not reach the age of 90.

The reports were deemed to be a repetition of the alarm that Prince Bismarck was in extremis, which had been repeated in the press. All of the Saturday papers in Europe dismissed Bismarck with a paragraph, calling him important, while his condition was completely overhauled in the English papers by the condition of the Prince of Wales' knee. It appears that the ex-chancellor's death was not precipitated by sudden complications, but was rather the culmination of chronic disease, neuritis of the face and inflammation of the veins which kept him in constant pain, which was borne with the iron fortitude which might have been expected.

The beginning of the end dates from July 28, when the prince was confined to his bed. He had been several days in bed before an inkling of his decline reached the world.

On Friday Dr. Schweinitzer said: "For the past nine days I have hardly changed my clothes, having traveled nearly all the time between Berlin and Friedrichsruhe. He has been very comfortable, but his shabby velvet jacket." He then declared that his patient's lungs, stomach and kidneys were sound; in fact, that his whole physical frame was sound. "As yet," said Dr. Schweinitzer, "there is no indication of the blood vessels, but the pulse is fast and less worry him and shorten his sleep."

Dr. Schweinitzer added this verdict: "With his extraordinary robust nature, he may be excluding complications, reach 90."

During Dr. Schweinitzer's brief absence from Friedrichsruhe, Dr. Cammer was in attendance on the patient. Although Prince Bismarck was extremely low on Wednesday, he so rallied on Thursday that he was wheeled to the dinner table to celebrate with his assembled family the fifty-first anniversary of his wedding. He never lost his mental lucidity, and he was in danger until the last day.

On Monday he ordered some new pipes and smoked and smoked and smoked, conversed brilliantly on the topics of the day, discussing the trial and sentence of M. Zola and the peace negotiations between Spain and the United States, Count von Rantzau, the prince's son-in-law, read to him from a newspaper an obituary notice of himself, at which he was greatly amused. He perused the papers daily, and this was one reason why the family deprecated the alarming reports put out to the public.

The French press showed a remarkable unity when discussing his possible death. The Temps compared his death with that of Gladstone, remarking that though the British statesman had failed in his policy and had compromised his party, he died regretted by all on account of the grandeur of his moral influence; whereas Prince Bismarck, whose life had been successful, would perish, exalted by many, even in Germany, and inquired if any "What sort of a funeral will be given him by the millions of socialists who have been hatched by his tyrannical laws?"

The Lokal Anzeiger publishes a dispatch from Friedrichsruhe, saying that Dr. Schweinitzer was present when Prince Bismarck died, having arrived from Berlin at 10:30 o'clock. The prince was unconscious for several hours before the end came, and his breath almost failed repeatedly. He died without a struggle.

**BISMARCK'S CAREER.**  
Gave the People a Voice in the Government—Eighty-three Years Old.

Prince Otto Eduard Leopold Bismarck-Schönhausen was born on the knight's estate of Schönhausen, near Bismarck, in Prussian Saxony, April 1, 1815. His family on his father's side belonged to the lower nobility of the province of Pomerania, his mother was the daughter of Ludwig Mecklenburg, privy counselor to Frederick the Great. Bismarck was brought up, however, near Stuttgart. At 12 he became a cadet and a student, and was a lover of history, but became so profane in the elements of English and French that, in 1834, he was sent to the University of Göttingen to study law, and received only one year, which he bore to the grave.

**PUBLIC CAREER.**  
In 1847 he was elected to the Prussian house of representatives, and three years later was chosen a member of the German diet. Here he began his remarkable public career. At the time of Bismarck's birth there was about as little representative government as there was in Russia. The people were not properly recognized and failed to receive any potentia when the French overran the country. Bismarck had some wonderful ideas developed at this time. He saw how to mislead the people in their government by giving them a vision in it, and he worked to that end. It was not until 1848, as a member of the diet, that he was able to accomplish much.

In 1850 he was sent to Russia as min-

ister. In 1862 he was sent to France in the name capacity, and there he learned the weakness of the despots of his land. After the death of the Danish king Germany had a chance to show the power of an awakening people. The battle of Kongrat in 1864 resulted in a great victory over the Austrians. Bismarck conducted the negotiations with Germany and won by his audacity and diplomacy. France sought a pretext for war and in 1870-71 was obliged to sue for peace and Bismarck was able to secure a great victory as a result of the chancellor's demand.

**BECAME CHANCELLOR.**  
After this conflict the present German empire was constructed of the different and disaffected states. The Prussian king was made emperor and Bismarck chancellor with the rank of prince. The progress of Germany since that time has been largely in his security and statesmanship. When William II ascended the throne the young emperor made the old chancellor understand that he was not a puppet. Bismarck therefore resigned March 18, 1890, and retired to private life.

**GAY LOMBARD'S APPOINTMENT.**

Pledges of the Administration Have Not Been Kept.

(Special to The Herald.)  
Washington, July 29.—Friends of Gay Lombard are commenting very acrimoniously on the president's failure to appoint him a suitable position in the army. Senator Hawley and Secretary Day and Long personally saw the president, and the president afterward wrote a letter to Lombard in which he created an impression that he had been created under the new law, and all of them have been filled, while Lombard has been left out in the cold.

The emperor's friends are conducting a campaign to get Lombard's name into the White House or the war department.

**FIVE WERE DROWNED.**  
Sad Fate of a Picnic Party in Missouri.

Humanville, Mo., July 29.—Five young women and one young man were drowned near here today while attempting to ford Poudre de Terre river in a wagon. The stream was swollen from recent rains. The drowned are: Joe and Laura Moore, brother and sister; Edna, Edna and Laura Kelly, sisters; Alvin Mason. Their ages ranged from 16 to 16 years.

**Rock Springs Republicans.**  
Special to The Herald.)  
Rock Springs, Wyo., July 29.—The Republican county convention, held here today, elected the following delegates to the Republican state convention at Douglas, Aug. 18: John Park, George H. Goble, H. H. Christmas, S. L. Emery, John Ireland, Joseph Lusk, and John W. Van Winkle, recommended for member of the state central committee.

**Last of Torrey's Men.**  
(Special to The Herald.)  
Cheyenne, July 29.—After many delays and false starts the remaining force of Torrey's men at Fort Russell, number 25, commanded by Lieutenant Gracie, Nevada, and John Kelly, Idaho, who were to join the regiment. This force of 25 men, including a few men of the Eighth infantry, left to guard the post.

There were 26 prisoners from the excessive heat in New York, eight of which were fatal.

**THE HERALD BULLETIN.**

**Restoration of Peace.**  
News From Manila.  
Welcome For Miles.  
Death of Bismarck.

**How Shafter Treated Garcia.**  
Topics at Berlin.

**Editorial.**  
In Railway Circles.  
Local Politics.

**The Bedding Strike.**  
State News.

**Financial and Commercial.**  
Captain Dodge Dead.  
Battery C Leaves at Noon Today.  
Batteries of Education.

**France Becomes Friendly.**  
Hoar Opposes Conquest.

**A Shark Sentenced.**  
Irrigation in Old Egypt.

**Dramatic and Lyric.**  
Supreme Court Opinion.

**Newest and Smartest Color.**  
In the Social Realm.

**Pirates in the Philippines.**  
Books and Authors.

**America's Early Rulers.**



PRINCE BISMARCK.

From a photograph taken on his 83d birthday.

## OMINOUS NEWS FROM MANILA

Merritt Needs All the Troops  
Given Him.

DEFIANT INSURGENTS  
MUST BE SUBJUGATED

Large Force of American Soldiers  
Will Be Required.

General Merritt Arrived On the 25th  
and Has 11,000 Men Under His  
Command—Spaniards Are In De-  
spair, But Will Make a Show of  
Resistance Before Surrendering—  
Americans Have Made No Ad-  
vance—Attitude of Natives.

Washington, July 29.—The following has been received at the war department:

"Cavite, July 25.—Arrived today about 12. Health of command good. Remainder of fleet about four days in the rear. All troops assigned me will probably be needed."

"Major General Commanding." The navy department has made public the following from Admiral Dewey: "Merritt arrived yesterday on the Newport. The remainder of the expedition is expected within the next few days."

A dispatch received from Admiral Dewey announces that Aguinaldo has assumed a defiant attitude of defiance, and that it would take a large force to subdue this country to subdue the insurgents.

General Merritt's expedition included the transport Ohio, City of Paris, Indiana, and Morgan City, which left San Francisco June 27, carrying 1,600 officers and men, under Brigadier General McArthur, the cruiser Albatross, which sailed on June 25, with 800 men, and the flagship Newport, which sailed on June 25, with 800 men, under the immediate command of General Merritt. Altogether there were 3,000 officers and men in the third party. The first expedition carried 2,500 men and the second carried 2,500 men, so that General Merritt now has under his command 11,000 men.

**MERRITT ASSUMES COMMAND.**  
Manila, July 29.—Letters received July 26.—General Merritt assumed command of the American forces immediately after he had reported to Admiral Dewey. He established headquarters at the Cavite arsenal. The Newport was escorted to an anchorage near the cruiser Albatross by the gunboat Concord, the crews of the vessels of the American fleet giving him a rousing welcome.

At the close of his official visit to the Olympia, Admiral Dewey's flagship, General Merritt was officially recognized by a salute of 13 guns.

Until he shall have received the reports of the officers who preceded him, and familiarized himself with the situation, General Merritt cannot determine as to his future course.

The remaining transports are expected to arrive tomorrow. The fleet saw nothing of the monitor Monterey and the collier Brutus and it is supposed that the monitor is coaling at Guam Island.

The troops encamped at Parangue have not yet made a move, the condition of the country being such that the officers of Manila being such, on account of the heavy rains that have fallen, as to make it impossible to at-

terly hopeless. The insurgents are in overwhelming numbers, and the Spaniards can only obtain the bare necessities of life. Only a fortnight ago Spanish national pride was rampant, but it is now merging into indignation at Spain's feebleness and regret that they were born Spaniards.

While they will never surrender without a fight, the Spanish officers will jump at the first honorable opportunity to surrender. They fear national disgrace too much to give in without a fight.

The fighting in the suburbs is desultory, and the Americans are idle. This has given rise to a report that they had determined to suspend operations until September, and by that time peace will probably be concluded. Then it is asserted here, the Americans may permanently annex the Caroline Islands and the Ladrone Islands, and possibly subsume the Philippines, with the exception of keeping a coaling station here. Although the insurgents have redoubled their efforts, they have hitherto been unable to capture the citadel. On the other hand, the Spaniards are not able to re-establish their superiority. Under the circumstances, it seems evident that somebody must interfere in the name of humanity.

Some insurgent shells have been thrown into the city of Manila, but they do not appear to have done much damage. The natives are reported to be starving by thousands, and the Europeans are also hard pressed for food.

**ATTITUDE OF NATIVES.**  
No Objection to Annexation By the United States.

Manila, July (via Hongkong, July 29).—Conversation with a considerable number of natives failed to disclose the existence of any perceptible anti-American feeling among the Philippines. These people are apparently satisfied to accept annexation by the United States. Their principal desire is for a peaceful existence, with the minimum of trouble. They, however, earnestly wish the abolition of oppression, the end of Spanish rule, and the end of the tyranny of the religious bodies. The natives have no objection to the church, but they are not interested in the Philippines as a particular form of government, but only desire to be left alone.

The rebels who recently captured Calocan shelled the Spanish block house at Malpas, where, after having smashed the Spanish cannon, they stormed the place and bayoneted 20 Spaniards.

German officials here explain that the landing of food at Manila recently was a mistake, and was for the relief of German residents. It has now been decided to discontinue this mode of aiding the subjects of Germany at Manila.

**SPANIARDS IN DESPAIR.**  
But They Will Not Surrender Without a Fight.

Manila, July 29 (via Hongkong, July 29).—The Spaniards are gradually realizing that Spain has not been victorious, that the expected reinforcements are not coming, and that the contest is

unfavorable. The inhabitants received the Americans with open arms, and gave them the wildest and most exaggerated welcome, indicating that the population was ripe for the revolt which was predicted as soon as American troops touched the shore.

The forces landed at Cavite on Monday have been moved, and now hold the terminus of the railway connecting Yabco with Ponce. They encountered opposition except on Tuesday morning at daylight, when the advance skirmishers pushed into a force of Spaniards occupying a house on the Yabco road. The skirmishers under a hot fire, fell back, and then again came gallantly forward, driving the enemy for a mile from the fortifications into the bush.

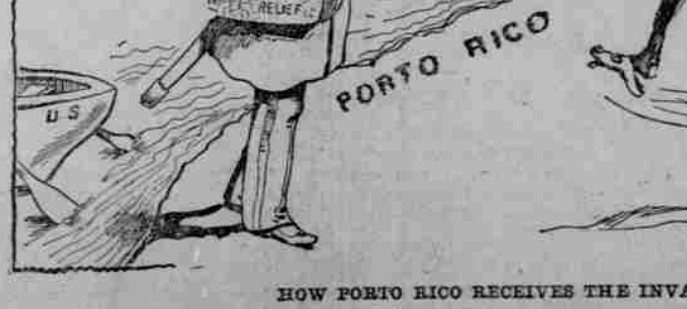
In the encounter three Americans were wounded: Captain Edward J. Gibbons, company A, shot in the left leg; Captain R. A. Root, company L, in the left arm, slightly; Private James Drummond, company K, in the neck. The enemy lost three killed and 14 wounded. After the action it was believed that the enemy intended to contest the advance from Guinica, and General Miles made preparations to send General Wilson's troops to Ponce with a view of throwing them between Ponce and the enemy and closing in on the latter with both divisions. He sent word to Captain Higginson of the 1st Massachusetts yesterday to be ready to cover the landing today.

**READY TO CAPITULATE.**  
An officer was sent ashore yesterday afternoon to formally demand the surrender of the port of Ponce, three miles from the city of Ponce. The officer was greatly surprised to learn that not only the port, but the city of Ponce, was ready to capitulate. The Spanish commander, Julio San Martin, with 1,000 men, without artillery, had been taken completely by surprise by the invasion occurring in this quarter. On advice of the British consul he decided to make no resistance. A force of marines was immediately sent from Manila and the American flag was hoisted over the customs house in the port of Ponce. During the night the Spanish troops retired from the city along the military road, towards San Juan, where it is probable that Captain General Macias will eventually concentrate all the Spanish forces in the island.

In the morning General Miles established headquarters at the custom house and raised the American flag. Among the prizes found in the harbor were 70 lighters used in loading sugar ships, and these were used instead of carts to convey the troops ashore, during which operation not a man or animal was injured.

**REMARKABLE SCENE.**  
The scene when the soldiers reached the wharves along the water front was remarkable. Thousands of residents of the city, men, women and children, lined the water front and shouts of "Viva los Americanos" and "Viva los Estados Unidos" were heard on every side. The soldiers were received like liberators, rather than invaders. The red-shirted firemen came down to the wharf in a body and cheered lustily. Captain Lyons, with company K, of the Sixteenth regiment, immediately marched to the city and established a provisional guard in the municipal building, the soldiers being billeted in the frescoed and gold decorated room of the alcázar. On every hand the greatest satisfaction was evidenced. Women adorned themselves in

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HOW PORTO RICO RECEIVES THE INVADERS.

## WARM WELCOME FOR GEN. MILES

Porto Ricans Greet Americans As Liberators.

GENERAL CELEBRATION  
OVER THEIR ARRIVAL

No Invading Army Was Ever Given  
Such a Reception.

Remarkable Scenes Witnessed at the Beautiful and Populous City of Ponce—A Few Skirmishes Have Occurred, But the Spaniards Are Retiring to San Juan—Great Crowds Cheered the American Soldiers—Strength of the Spanish.

Ponce, Porto Rico, Thursday, July 28 (via St. Thomas, D. W. I., July 29).—The conquest of Porto Rico has begun. The Spanish have abandoned Ponce, the principal port on the southern coast of the island, and in many respects its most progressive city. Last night General Miles landed, and this morning took possession and raised the stars and stripes. The inhabitants received the Americans with open arms, and gave them the wildest and most exaggerated welcome, indicating that the population was ripe for the revolt which was predicted as soon as American troops touched the shore.

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(Continued on Page 2)

**PEACE TERMS READ.**  
After M. Cambon had presented his credentials as plenipotentiary and they had been examined and his status recognized as the envoy of Spain, the first business was the presentation of the terms of peace to the government of the Philippines and determine what treatment shall be accorded the insurgents, the United States army and navy meanwhile occupying Manila and Manila bay, and thus retaining a position to enforce speedily the verdict that shall be finally reached by the commission.

As the cabinet meeting adjourned the members went off to their luncheons with a pleasant and contented air. The best course for the United States to adopt. It was finally decided that what we desired could be best done by the adoption of a joint commission, limited in its representation to the governments of the United States and Spain, which commission is to endeavor to settle the dispute between the government of the Philippines and determine what treatment shall be accorded the insurgents, the United States army and navy meanwhile occupying Manila and Manila bay, and thus retaining a position to enforce speedily the verdict that shall be finally reached by the commission.

**A JOINT COMMISSION.**  
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## PEACE MAY BE REACHED IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS

French Ambassador, Representing Spain, Agrees to Terms of the Treaty.

FULL AUTHORITY TO ACT FOR SPAIN,  
SUBJECT TO RATIFICATION AT MADRID

Future Government of the Philippines to Be Decided By a Commission—Unexpected Results.

Washington, July 29.—Events of a most momentous character occurred at the conference at the White House this afternoon between the president, Ambassador Cambon of France, and Secretary Day, carrying the peace negotiations far beyond the mere negotiation of terms of peace by the United States, and reaching the point of a preliminary basis of peace between the government of Spain and the government of the United States, needing only the ratification of the Madrid cabinet in what was done today to bring the war to an end.

This was accomplished on the part of Spain when Ambassador Cambon presented to the president credentials he had received from the Spanish government appointing him envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary, with complete instructions as to the manner of acting upon every one of the peace conditions presented by the United States, including the disposition of Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, the Ladrone Islands, indemnities and all other questions that might arise in the course of the negotiations.

With these credentials, authorizing him to speak as plenipotentiary for the Spanish government, the president issued instructions on every point at issue, Ambassador Cambon, in behalf of Spain, not only received the peace conditions, but the absolute independence of Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, the Ladrone Islands, indemnities and all other questions that might arise in the course of the negotiations.

After strong argument, the president and Secretary Day consented to a modification of the terms of peace, one of the points to be modified was the indemnity to be paid to the United States, which was to be paid in the form of a loan, and the indemnity to be paid to the United States, which was to be paid in the form of